

ABSTRACT

Get into a period of *menopause*, various physical and psychical complaints are often experienced by women. Cardiovascular and osteoporosis diseases tend to be higher happened for woman who has faster *menopause*. Based on a study prefatory about age of *menopause* in Wonokusumo Village Sub-district Semampir City of Surabaya the results of our interview , it is found 10 women who has experience *menopause* at the faster age than the average age of *menopause* (less than 46 years) namely 4 of them said that their first haid came late (14 year upward) while 6 people said that their first haid was normal. The purpose of this research is to know the relation between the age of the *menopause* and the age of *menarche*, last age of the give birth, parity and socioeconomic (the level of education and the income level) in Wonokusumo Village Sub-district Semampir City of Surabaya .

The type of this research's survey is using analytic. And, the design of this research is using observational research. An approach that we used is the cross sectional. Research has been implementing since june 2014. The population of this research is that the entire postmenopausal women in Wonokusumo Village Sub-district Semampir City of Surabaya. The number of the population was 13place. We use Clusters Random Sampling for collecting the data . An instrument used is an interview. We use linier regression with dummy variabel for analyzing data.

The results of the research from 170 respondents, *menopause*'s average age are 51 years and the largest respondents who go through elementary education which is 51,40 %.Obtained the result test a correlation pearson, there are relations of the age of *menarche* ($p = 0,027$), give birth to age last ($p = 0,000$) and of parity ($p = 0,000$) with age *menopause*. The use of regression analysis, obtained the result the presence of significant influence at the age of *menarche* and age last bore with age *menopause*.

Keyword : age of *menopause*, age of *menarche*, last age of the give birth, parity and socioeconomic